The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5731 號一十三百七千五第 日二十月三年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1876. 四拜禮 號六月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 4, ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 959, R. Cass, Saigon 31st March, Rice. SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 5, YESSO, British steamer, 559, J. E. Punchard, Foochow 2nd April, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

April 5, LACLOCHETERIE, French corvette, 2,000, Rionnier, Shanghai 1st April.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 5TH.

Esmeralda, str., for Manila.
Cassandra, str., for Swatow.
Namoa, str., for East Coast.
Venice, str., for Bangkok.

Departures.

April 5, ESMERALDA, str., for Manila.
April 5, INO, for Tientsin.
April 5, FORMOSA, str., for Tientsin.
April 5, MEMENTO, for Bangkok.
April 5, CASSANDRA, str., for Swatow.
April 5, ELEANOR, for Takao.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., from Saigon:—
Mr. Catoire.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
Mrs. Hennington and family, Messrs. Beveridge, Ray, Leslie, Sturrock, Quinn, Krogh, Harman, and Capt. Lenfestey, and 7 Europeans deck, and 126 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila:—
7 cabin and 160 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast:—
250 Chinese.

Reports.

The French corvette *Laclocheterie* reports left Shanghai on the 1st April. Had moderate winds, with thick hazy weather most of the passage.

The British steamship *Arratoon Apcar* reports left Saigon on the 31st March. Had light variable winds and fine weather to the Paracels, thence to port hard gales from the N.E. with heavy head sea. Passed the steamship *Rigs* on the 31st off Padran at 5 p.m., steamship *Hankow* of Pulo Cambir at noon on the 1st, steamship *Copenhagen* and English mail at 5 p.m. same day.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on the 2nd April, Amoy on the 3rd, and Swatow on the 4th. Foochow to Amoy moderate N.E. wind and dull, cloudy weather, Amoy to Swatow fresh N.E. wind and heavy sea with rainy weather, Swatow to Hongkong fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather. Steamers in port: Foochow, H.M.'s *Midge* and S.S. *Europe*; Amoy, H.M.'s *Lapwing* and *Mosquito*, a Russian corvette, S.S. *Foochow*, *Petrolea*, and *Cheong-hock-hiang*; Swatow, S.S. *Atalanta*, S.S. *Douglas* left at 4.30 p.m. for Amoy. Passed the S.S. *Kwangtung* in Min River bound up.

FOOCHOW—ARRIVALS.

(*From Hedge & Co's Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 31st March.

March 28th, Wagrien from Amoy; 30th, str. Yesso from Hongkong; 31st, str. Europe from Shanghai.

FOOCHOW—DEPARTURES.

March 25th, str. Feu Yee for Chinkiang; 28th, str. Douglas for Hongkong; 27th, Vsadnick for Nagasaki; 29th, Gesiena for Shanghai; 31st, Southern Queen for Singapore.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Anchises (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 12
Min	Foochow	Feb. 15
Soleil	Hongkong	Feb. 15
Ajax (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 17
Jerusalem	Foochow	Feb. 17
Melbrek	Hongkong	Feb. 18
Galatea (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 6
Ygurac Bat (s.)	Manila	Feb. 10

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Iphigenia	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Portland	Portland, O.	Oct. 22
British Crown	Cardiff	Nov. 1
Canton	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Tassan	New York	Nov. 18
Alma	Cardiff	Nov. 22
Assens	Antwerp	Nov. 23
Annie Fish	Cardiff	Nov. 26
Comet	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 26
Jylland	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Oceanus	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Hieronymus	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Anna	Cardiff	Dec. 17
Rota	Cardiff	Dec. 29
Belted Will	London	Dec. 31
M. Brocklemau	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Ottercaps	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Lycka Till	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Papu	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Echo	London	Jan. 10
Titian	Penarth	Jan. 11
Antipodes	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Alex. McNeil	Cardiff	Jan. 17
Onward	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Sophie	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Henry Bolesow (s.)	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Flintshire (s.)	London	Jan. 22
Lord Macaulay	Newport	Jan. 31
Nearchus	Cardiff	Feb. 1
Evelyn	London	Feb. 2
Scotia	London	Feb. 6
Orchis (s.)	London	Feb. 8
Kaisow	London	Feb. 6
Agamemnon (s.)	Liverpool	Feb. 17

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 459 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst. Apply to

TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.

tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.

The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached. (Also, with occupation from 1st April next).

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. HAUSCHILD. (And, with occupation from 1st May next).

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 4th April, 1876.

TO LET:

TWO Large ROOMS above my Auction Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. ACHEE, as his Furniture Show Rooms, also with or without GODOWNS. Possession can be had at once. Rent moderate. Apply to

J. M. GUEDES, JR.,

439 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

TWO Nice HOUSES, 2 and 4, Praya East. Two GODOWNS, 2 and 4, Praya East. A Commodious HOUSE, 10A, Caine Road. All with Gas and Water laid on, apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, Caine Road.

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TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 5, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st April.

THE PREMISES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

329 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

BOCHUMER VEREIN FÜR BERGBAU UND GUSS-STAHL FABRICATION, IN BOCHUM (GERMANY).

CAST STEEL WORKS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.

J. W. MÜLLER & Co.

3m 59 Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.

P. F. DA SILVA.

3m 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hopplus, Esq. | G. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January 1876.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground, below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND and BUILDINGS on Inland Lot No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, QUEEN'S ROAD, the Property of the late Mr. G. B. FALCONER:—

The TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TREASURY and ample GODOWNS; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are all in perfect condition and good order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further information to be made to

JOHN NOBLE,
46, Queen's Road.

379 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.

tf 152] [Feb. 3

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.

227 Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1300 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1938 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 16 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1039 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 6th April, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

On ke Bavarian BEER, in Quarts and Pints.
10 Cases Vin de Sillery CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
Cases Curaçao LIQUEURS, Sweet Punch and Maraschino.
Boxes RAISINS.
Liebig's Extract of MEATS, in Jars.
1 Case WAX VESTAS.
1 Case TOBACCO.
Gentlemen's Kid, Calf, and Patent Leather BOOTS and SHOES.
White BUTTONS.
Blue CLOTH, Crape FLANNEL, SOCKS, TISS, &c.
An Invoice of White Empty BOTTLES, Quarts and Pints.
An Invoice of John Moir and Son's OILMEN'S STORES, comprising JAMS, JELLY, SARDINES, GREEN PEAS, SALMON, LOBSTERS, SOUPS, VEGETABLES, OATMEAL, &c., &c.

Also,

By order of the Marshal, in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong,—

In re 88 COPPER BASINS, large size.
197 COPPER BASINS, small size.
198 CHOPPERS.
1 SILVER WATCH, Chain, Rings, &c.

And

By order,—

Sundry Deceased Seamen's EFFECTS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

450 Hongkong, 5th April, 1876.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya,

TO-MORROW,

the 7th April, 1876, at Noon,—

Brown and Coloured Silk UMBRELLAS, TOOTH BRUSHES, SEALING WAX, CHISELS, LAMP WICKS, Black Writing INK, and Shoe BLACKING.

Also,

20 Tins TURPENTINE.
10 Cwt. Fine Soft SOAP.
10 Casks WASHING SODA.
20 Cases BRANDY.
3 Fire-proof IRON SAFES.
100 RIFLES.
100 PISTOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

449 Hongkong, 5th April, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NAVAL STATION, MACAO.—On the 10th April next, at One P.M., will be Sold by Public Auction, before the Master-Attendant, the HULK, Machinery, Rigging, Masts, Sails, Chains, Anchors, Boats, and other Articles of the Gunboat "CAMOENS," in lots or in bulk as best suit the interest of the Public Exchequer. The Sale will take place on board the said Gunboat, where the lots may be examined until the 5th of April.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

Macao, on board the gunboat "TEJO," 31st March, 1876.

MANOEL CEZARIO PEREIRA,
Master-Attendant's Secretary.

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J. A. HANSEN,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
and
TUNER and REPAIRER of PIANOS.

Address—St. Saviour's English College, Pottinger Street, or Messrs. GUEDES & Co., Queen's Road. [358

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 3.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.

J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
5, Hollywood Road.

6m 334]

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN,

A FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE, quite new, and capable of printing 1,000 copies per hour by hand power, size of Table 29 by 33 inches, manufactured by WILLIAM DAWSON and SONS. Has Pointing Apparatus, &c., &c., complete, and in in first rate working order.

For further Particulars, address "P. P. H." care of the Office of this Paper.

212 Hongkong, 14th February, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks *against fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, marked on the Covers, "TENDERS FOR ARMY CONTRACTS" will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned until NOON on MONDAY, the 10th instant, for the Undermentioned Services required by the War Department here during the year ending 31st March, 1877.

1.—Cleansing the Nullah on the East Side of Murray Barracks.

2.—Cleansing and keeping the Nullah on the East Side of the North Barracks clear from all obstructions.

There will be a separate Tender for each service.

No Tender will be accepted from any person in Government employ.

Forms of Tenders and all necessary information can be obtained at this Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. R. SHERVINTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissary Office, Hongkong,
5th April, 1876. [34 458

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX BOILERS for Spanish Men-of-War will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 22nd April next, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.

406 Hongkong, 29th March, 1876.

MAC EWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale.

BY LATE ARRIVALS:—

BUNTING, Assorted Colours.
LIFE BUOYS.
LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT FILTERS.
INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE.
LOWMOOR IRON PLATES.
STAFFORDSHIRE IRON PLATES.
BOILER TUBES, Assorted Sizes.
BOILER RIVETS, Assorted Sizes.
BEST STAFFORDSHIRE ANGLE IRON.
ENGLISH YELLOW SOAP.
SOFT SOAP.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
COAL SCOOPS.
SAPOLIO.
GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS.
HENRY'S SEAMING and ROPING TWINE.
AMERICAN NAVY OAKUM.
AMERICAN ASH OARS.
COPAL VARNISH.
BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
BOILER FELT.
SHEATHING FELT.
CHLORIDE OF LIME. POTASS.
ENGLISH COTTON WASTE.

Also,

A FRESH LOT OF
ENGLISH BACON.
ENGLISH CHEESE.
AMERICAN HAMS and BACON.
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, in 1lb. Packets.
GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

14 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BREETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BREETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BREETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BREETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BREETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor.

6w 416]

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

385 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. [336

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1199 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at HALF-PAST FOUR o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.

84 456 Hongkong, 5th April, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr. C. C. BOJESEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. STENSON,
Superintendent.

1m 454 Hongkong, 6th April, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESEN.

455 Hongkong, 6th April, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST-CLASS FARE on the Hongkong and Canton route has been REDUCED to $3 for single trip, and $5 return.

By order.

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

445 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after this date the SALOON FARE per Steamer "ICHANG" will be $8.00 for single trip to Canton, and $5.00 return.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

7d 432 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount.

S. BENJAMIN & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
COOKTOWN.

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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have Established themselves as

BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADORES,
At No. 1, GRAHAM STREET,

And are prepared to Supply FRESH and SALT PROVISIONS and STORES; Also, WINES, SPIRITS, and ALES of every description.

MATHEW & Co.

384 Hongkong, 25th March, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has been Opened in London, under the Management of Mr. WALDEMAR SCHMIDT, at 3/St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

1m 408 Hongkong, 28th March, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 3rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 3rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,

JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.

371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LUBECK.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
General Agents.

3m 83]

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S Steamship *NESTOR*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 7th inst., for shipment per S.S. *AGAMEMNON*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

5d 441 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *OLYMPIA*, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless applied for by the Consignees before 2 P.M. TO-MORROW (Monday), the 3rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

435 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1876.

Intimations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

With the kind permission of H.E. Major-General the Hon. F. COLBORNE, C.B., and under the Patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-Admiral RYDER, and H.E. Major-General the Hon. F. COLBORNE, C.B., the above SPORTS will be held

ON THE CRICKET GROUND,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY,
7th and 8th April, 1876.

COMMITTEE.

Commodore J. E. PARISH, President.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKINS, 23th Regiment, Vice-President.

MEMBERS.

Commander DUPUIS, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander PAUL, R.N.
Lieutenant GODRICH, R.N.
Major BUDGEN, R.A.
Lieutenant GODSAL, R.E.
Major BRODIGAN, 28th Regiment.
Assistant-Commissary GAMMELL, Commissariat Department.
Assistant-Commissary ABBER, Ordnance Department.
Doctor WILSON, Medical Department.

PROGRAMME.

1—100 Yards Flat Race.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
2—440 Yards Flat Race.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876," contains a

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
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TIENTSIN and PEKING } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
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HIOGO, OSAKA.The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. O. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malhabe, Julien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

BIRTH.

At Pagoda Island, River Min, Foochow, China, on Thursday, March 30th, the wife of CHARLES G. BUNKER, Jun., of a son. [452

MARRIAGE.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 29th February, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, GEORGE COLES, Esq., H.M.C.S., to EMILY JEAN, youngest daughter of G. S. Thompson, Esq. (no cards). [453

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 6TH, 1876.

CHINA has scarcely yet recovered from the desolating effects of that disastrous rising known as the Taiping Rebellion. That formidable insurrection for many years defied the utmost efforts of the Peking Government to put it down, and it was only at length by the aid of British troops and guns after the last war, that they succeeded in suppressing it. Many once flourishing towns, half ruined by the plundering hosts who followed in the wake of the insurgent army, still languish in a state of decay; large tracts of country, formerly fertile and productive, still bear traces, in their neglected aspect, of the ravages and the depopulation caused by the sword and by famine. Some districts have certainly recovered, in great measure, from the dire effects of that terrible and most destructive revolt, but others are only just beginning to revive after years of depression and abject poverty. Minor rebellions have since occupied the attention and taxed the energies of the Imperial Government, but none of any great magnitude. The Empire has, consequently, been slowly regaining its former state of prosperity, and the Government have, at the same time, been, to all appearance, gradually consolidating their power. It is, therefore, with real regret that we hear of various fresh and troublesome risings which threaten to become serious. The Nien-fei rebellion, which has long smouldered, has recently blazed up afresh in the neighbourhood of Shansi; the Mahomedan movement is again assuming portentous dimensions in the Western provinces; and in Kwang-si an insurrection has broken out which there is reason to believe is likely to spread and gain most startling proportions. Added to these difficulties, the Chinese Government are zealously bent upon regaining possession of Kashgar, and are prepared to waste men and money over that arduous and doubtful undertaking. In Formosa, too, the aborigines are defiant and unsubdued. Altogether there is plenty of work before the statesmen of Peking, perhaps more than they can manage with satisfaction to themselves. Their ablest commander is, in the meantime, reported to be reduced to severe straits, and urgently needs both reinforcements and supplies. Not only is he sorely in want of more men, but his troops labour under the serious disadvantage of being armed with bad and almost useless weapons. If he is to crush the insurrection in the Western provinces he must be furnished with better arms. Delay in this case will prove dangerous, if not fatal, to the peace of the Empire. With the germs of rebellion in four provinces there is no telling how quickly or how widely the seeds of disaffection may spread, if not promptly and resolutely checked. It is reported that some of those concerned in the Taiping rising have returned, and are busy fanning the embers of discontent in Kwang-si. Should this prove true, it is more than possible that, unless the Imperial Government can stamp out the rebellion in its incipient stage, it will develop into another effort to overthrow the dynasty. The Chinese Government have good cause now to exert themselves. The arms and ammunition which they have been storing up with the idea of being able some day to oppose a successful resistance to the just demands of foreigners may be turned to a more useful purpose. Let them properly arm and equip two or three strong and effective bodies of troops, and engage the services of a few European officers to accompany them and help to direct operations. The rebels would then soon be defeated, and would lose heart on finding that there was no chance of making a stand against the Imperialist forces. But if things are allowed to go on at the present rate, larger measures will have to be resorted to. It has been reported that numbers of the troops in one province have already gone over to the rebels, owing to the failure of the Government to give them the pay long in arrears. One great temptation to join the malcontents is the hope of booty to be obtained by plunder, and this operates powerfully, no doubt, with soldiers who are wretchedly paid and scarcely less wretchedly fed. Loyalty among the troops is probably confined to the Tartars, who are constantly diminishing in number. The majority of the Chinese soldiers are mere hirelings, and fight from no sense of patriotism or loyalty. It is easy to see, therefore, that all delay in the preparations to subdue the rebellions will be so much gain to the insurgents. The Chinese Government will consult their own and the country's best interests by giving up, for the present at least, all thought of sending a fresh expedition across the Desert of Gobi against YACOOB BEG, and concentrate their energies and resources upon the task of putting a stop to armed rebellion, perfecting the communication, and restoring tranquillity throughout the Empire. In which enterprise every foreigner would, we are confident, cordially wish them success.

THERE was a rumour current amongst the native population yesterday that a law had been passed prohibiting the advent of Chinese in California. The absurdity of this was at once apparent; but an explanation of how the rumour originated is given in a notice issued by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee. It appears a telegram has been received from the "Chinese Meeting Hall," at San Francisco, stating that a law has been passed making it compulsory that a space of a certain number of cubic feet shall be allowed for every person in each house. Such, at least, would appear to be the purport of the measure, judging from the notice which has been issued. Possibly, however, the intelligence may not be correct, or the legislature may simply, for sanitary considerations, have applied similar legislation to Chinese householders, to that generally applicable to the keepers of common lodging houses. The Americans have not concealed the aversion with which they look upon the immigration of large numbers of Chinamen into California and other Western States, and the press has been advocating their non-naturalisation. But if a measure has been passed of the character stated, it may reasonably be supposed that it has for its object only the improvement of the sanitary and social condition of the Chinese. It seems, however, to have had quite another effect, for the "Meeting Hall" has requested the Tung Wah Hospital to advise their fellow countrymen not to emigrate to California at present. Surely this cannot be the object the legislature wished to secure in passing the law, if it has been passed. We cannot think that a nation which professes to be a pioneer in the cause of freedom can so far forget the place it has achieved for itself in history as to follow the example of those Oriental countries which exclude foreigners. Even if this be not the object of the measure, and it is intended only to have a sanitary effect, care ought to have been taken not to interfere too rudely with the social customs of so large a body of people as the Chinese in California have now become. Possibly the incoming mail may bring news on the subject, which will show that the Californian authorities are not influenced in their legislation by any narrow-minded notions, which it was supposed the Anglo-Saxon race had outgrown centuries ago.

We understand (says the *Darjeeling News*) that, during the coming season, on one or two estates in the hills, tea leaf will be only three parts rolled by machinery and finished by hand. That is, the leaf will be softened sufficiently in the machine to allow of its being hand rolled in the proportion of about 120lbs. per man a day. Panning will also be tried. This is by no means a new process, as we believe that it has been carried on for years on the estates under Mr. Southby's supervision and by Mr. Johnson at Dooteriah, both of whom almost invariably realized high prices for their teas. A few years ago tea was almost invariably panned in this district, but probably owing to its being a rather expensive operation it went out of fashion.

Madame Carlotta Tasca, the celebrated pianiste, has just arrived in this Colony, from Calcutta. Judging from the reports of the Calcutta Press she has been highly successful in that city. All the newspapers are warm in her praise. The *Englishman*, speaking of her appearance at the last of Orchestral Society's Concerts, says:—"Public expectation had been raised by the announcement that a pianiste of rare excellence, Madame Carlotta Tasca, was to assist, and in spite of the emptiness of the town, the attendance, doubtless owing to this cause, was better than usual. Public expectation was not disappointed, and Madame Tasca, by her marvellous execution, created quite a furore. No one who has appeared in Calcutta lately, not excepting Arabella Goddard, has at all approached this lady, who, to accuracy and a rapidity of execution which needs to be heard to be appreciated, adds great sweetness of expression, and a sense and power of gradation between the *piano* and *forte* in which Arabella Goddard is decidedly deficient. If Madame Tasca could be persuaded to give a series of *soirées musicales* during the ensuing season she would, I am sure, command crowded audiences." Madame Tasca intends giving one or two performances in Hongkong, particulars of which will be shortly announced.

There will be an inspection of the Government Fire Brigade at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

It is stated that the repairs to the Takashima coal Mine have now been completely effected, and that an output of 600 tons of coal daily is being accomplished.

Mr. Granville Sharp again appeared at the Police Court yesterday as protector of cattle. Seeing a poor and lean cow being led to the slaughter-house, he had it seized and taken to No. 7 Police Station. The police there, seeing no disease about the beast, would not take charge of it, but referred the case to the Central Station from whence it ultimately got to the Police Court. Mr. May granted a summons for the owner, and the case will come on to-day.

The following notice has been issued by the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital:—"On the fifth day of the third month the undersigned received from the China Meeting Hall, at San Francisco, a brief telegram which has been made out to the following effect: 'That owing to the advent of a great number of Chinese immigrants into the port lately, the cheapness of whose labour is said to be detrimental to the Western labourers here, the Western people (Americans) have passed a new law requiring every Chinaman to occupy so many feet of room, on breach of which the offenders will be punished by heavy fines or, in default, imprisonment; that the undersigned have been requested to notify and warn the people of Canton, Fatshan, and all the villages, not to emigrate in a hurry to that port as it is feared that great calamity will fall upon them if they do so previous to measures to be taken by the Chinese merchants there for their protection.' The above statement may not be true. Further particulars will be given. Signed, etc."

The annual general meeting of the members and seat-holders of Union Church was held in the Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. J. Lamont presided, and there was a fair attendance. The Secretary (Mr. D. R. Crawford) read the report which was, on the whole, favourable. It stated among other things that it was desirable to augment the guarantee fund, and suggested that this should be done. A statement of accounts was then handed round for the perusal of those present. The report and balance sheet were subsequently adopted. Mr. Lamont, in the course of a few remarks spoke of the continued good attendance at all the services, and of the kind assistance which he had received from those taking part in the choral parts of them. It was proposed and agreed to that Messrs. Braddon, Bain, Bell, and Smith be elected the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, with Mr. Crawford as Secretary and Mr. Fairbairn as Treasurer. A motion requesting that the Committee should again issue the guarantee list for the purpose of having the fund augmented was proposed and passed unanimously. Considerable discussion took place as to the plan which should be employed in the election of deacons. It was understood that the gentlemen returned at the recent election had refused to accept office, and several gentlemen present thought the result of the votes ought to have been made known. Mr. Lamont said the Committee had deemed it desirable not to publish the result till an election had resulted in the offices being accepted. After a protracted conversation, it was agreed that voting papers should be again issued, that each member should give in the names of the six gentlemen he wishes to vote for in the order of preference, and that in case of those at the head of the list refusing office the next in order be asked to accept it. Votes of thanks were returned to the Committee and office-bearers at the close.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 5th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Leung Awai, a coolie, who for the last two years has been acting as watchman for a nest of gamblers at Aberdeen, was yesterday successfully caught by Inspector Cameron.

It appears that gambling is continually going on at Aberdeen, more especially when there is no ship in the dock as the labourers then while away the time in their favourite pastime. There is great difficulty in getting at them as they are constantly guarded by watchmen. Inspector Cameron, however, foiled the prisoner by getting into a small covered sampan, by means of which he approached within a few feet before he could be seen. The prisoner then lustily called out and the whole crowd of gamblers fled. A man supposed to be the master of the gambling came up and threw [illegible] the prisoner his fee in the shape of 200 cash. The prisoner construed this into a defence, and said he was a hawker and that the 200 cash was an old debt. It appears, however, that instead of any of the respectable people of Aberdeen being willing to come up to speak for him, there were many ready to say he had not been seen doing work for the last two years. He was sent to one month's hard labour, and told that the next time he was brought up he would doubtless get three months.

OBSTRUCTION.

A Chinese Sergeant charged the master of two boats with obstructing Pedder's Wharf, the first having anchored his boat near the wharf, and the second by hovering about the wharf.

A Chinese constable supported the evidence of the sergeant.

The first prisoner said there were many boats inside of his boat, yet the constable did not interfere with them. He was a pilot for the *Esmeralda* going out this morning, and was anchored near her to be ready to her take out.

The Chinese Sergeant denied this.

The second prisoner said he was some distance off.

The prisoners were fined 50 cents each.

RETURNING FROM DEPORTATION.

Cheong Aloi, a hawker, was charged by a Chinese constable with returning from deportation.

The constable said he found him in a smoking saloon in Square Street.

James Mulgraves, turnkey of the gaol identified the prisoner as having been in gaol five times. He was deported on the 2nd September, 1875.

The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sent to 12 months' hard labour.

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 3rd.

A sad accident occurred yesterday, which resulted in the death of two hundred persons. A passenger boat was on her way from here to Saichow, when a squall came on and capsized the boat, and about two hundred persons were drowned.

Yen Shu, the new Governor of Kwangsi, died on the 23rd ultimo. I understand that a temporary successor has been appointed by the Viceroy.

Robberies are matters of almost every day occurrence in this city. Three days ago a prefect's residence was attacked by a band of robbers numbering about thirty. The men ascended to the top of the house, and effected an entrance through the roof. The prefect's wife's sister and a servant attempted to give an alarm, but they were beaten and severely wounded by the ruffians, who made a clear escape carrying away with them about $4,000 worth of clothes and money. A reward of $300 has been offered for the arrest of the ringleader and $100 for the arrest of any other member of the company. On the same night, a village in Honan was attacked by a band of seventy robbers who ransacked six houses and secured $200 worth of booty. A day or two before a similar amount was stolen at a village in the Nam Yu district, two wealthy families being robbed there.

The long continued rains have inspired the Prefect of Canton with feelings of piety, and the day before yesterday he repaired to the temple of the Municipal God and prayed that the rain might cease. It is to be hoped the Prefect's prayer will be granted, as already considerable damage has been done.

It is reported from Antwerp that the stokers of a steamer belonging to that port have discovered seven packages of gunpowder among the coals. One hundred any fifty passengers were on board.

The *Printer's Register* says that 82 daily morning papers and 96 evening papers are now published in the United Kingdom. Of these 54 are liberal, 35 Conservative, and 49 neutral or independent. These latter are probably waiting until one political party or the other gives proofs of commanding power. They would be likely to become Conservative at once, were it not for dread of the chaos that must follow Mr. Disraeli's demise.

FOOCHOW.

It is reported that one of the Arsenal gunboats has been despatched within the current week, to look after the balance of the *Anna's* cargo. Rather like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen!

H. E. the Futai has ordered an early inspection of all the troops in garrison, including the foreign drilled battalion. Owing, however, to the camp being at present under water, it is doubtful when the review will come off.

We are informed that the recent entertainment by the crew of H.M.S. *Midge*, in aid of the Seamen's Hospital, yielded a neat sum of $120—which amount has been handed to the Honorary Secretary of the above named charity. The river has been unusally high during the past week, owing to heavy rain up-country. For several days all traffic above bridge has been suspended, and it is difficult to say when it will be resumed—as there is little sign of any break in the weather.

The Agent for the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co., announces that one of the Company's steamers will load at this port for Colonies direct, at the commencement of the Tea Season, and that other steamers will probably follow—each month.

The Futai—who is a native of the Kwang Tung province—proceeded in great state to the Canton "Joss House" on Tuesday last. He was attended by a large retinue of servants and officials, in whose presence he performed the *kow-tow* in front of the principal altar.

It is reported that a large quantity of Peking district tea will this season be packed on the spot. Hitherto, it has been the practice to bring the rough sun-dried leaf in bags to this place and pack it here: a practice frequently resulting in considerable delay, and injury to the leaf.

In a recent issue we noticed that a blight had fallen on many of the Mok-lee plantations in the neighbourhood of the Settlement. Further reports, from districts beyond Foochow, lead us to believe that the mischief has spread, and that there will be a scarcity of the flower during the ensuing season.

The gunboats *Fei Sheng* and *Chien Sheng* are still under British colours, owing to the refusal of the native authorities to pay the balance of purchase money. Another trial trip will probably take place, with a view to settling the dispute. Should this fail, the gunboats will, we understand, be ordered to Hongkong for sale on account of the contractors.

One of the most severe thunderstorms experienced for some time back passed over the Settlement on the 26th ult., between 12.30 and 1 p.m. The gloom was dense enough to necessitate the almost general use of lamps and candles for at least an hour. Fortunately, the damage to foreign property was very slight, but we hear that several native houses in the city and suburbs were struck by lightning, in one instance with fatal results to an old man living near Pouseang.

We hear that a mandarin in charge of the new forts at Tai Wunda has got into serious trouble. It will be within the recollection of our readers that the forts in question lately fell in—having been built of the most flimsy material, chiefly mud with a facing of common brick.—The contractor was, not unreasonably, suspected of dishonesty, and imprisoned; but it is now asserted that the official in charge had also a share in the plunder, having "squeezed" the trifling sum of Tls. 14,000. Our correspondent is of opinion that a particular mandarin's head will be very cheap ere long.

For several days past there has been more or less excitement on "The Hill," in front of the British Consulate. The public mind—native and foreign—has been much exercised over a most portentous event. We allude to the erection of a flagstaff within the British consular grounds. There is no mistake at all about it; there it is, in all its glory, towering above the house-tops; and we are positively assured that the flag will be hoisted before many months go by. It will be quite refreshing to see the national colours again. They were last displayed, we believe in 1866. An ardent radical would revel in knowing how the concession now chronicled was wrested from an economical Government!

Important despatches from Peking have, it is asserted, been received by the high officials during the last few days. It is believed that the Central Government has made an urgent appeal to the authorities of this province for assistance in quelling the rebellions which have broken out in the North-western and Southern parts of the Empire. At this moment there are two most formidable insurrections to be dealt with. One in Kansuh in which the Mahomedans principally figure; and the other in Kwangsi. The last named is said to be the more serious affair, and it is believed that a very strong effort on the part of the Imperial Government will be required to crush it. It will be recollected that the Taiping rebellion—perhaps the most sanguinary on record—originated in Kwangsi. We shall wait further news with much interest.

Another gunboat named the *Yee Sing*, or, literally translated, "A ship newly built by our own scholars," was launched at Mamoi on the 28th ult., in the forenoon. We are informed that this vessel has been designed and built entirely by Chinese—without any foreign aid whatever. If such is actually the case, it is by no means easy to account for the presence of so many foreign employés at the Arsenal; and still more difficult to reconcile such a statement with the reported engagement of a further number of foreign artisans for future service at that establishment. The Chinese would, we think, do better by following the example of Peter the Great in learning foreign sciences and practical workmanship in foreign countries. By so doing, they would probably bring their people to a higher stage of perfection, and would certainly obtain cheaper, and better vessels than they are now building with imported labour and material.

HIOGO.

The following extract from the *Minato Shimbun* goes to prove that among some classes of Japanese, civilization is as yet barely skin deep:—"A man borrowed a sum of money from an ex-yeta. The creditor had made several applications for repayment without result. At last he abused the debtor in no measured terms, upon which the latter brained him with a hammer. Some of the other men belonging to the ex-yeta village having heard of the occurrence, reported it to the fellow villagers of the murderer. Search for the latter proved unavailing, but his son-in-law interfered to prevent the total destruction of the house, which was then in process. The infuriated ex-yetas first beat him severely, and then took him to their home and drew all his teeth and finger-nails."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ANIMALS.

The number of the animals to be taken home for the Prince is being added to almost hourly by fresh arrivals for the *Serapis*, Royal yacht *Osborne*, and the *Raleigh*. At 3.30 pm. on Sunday, a fine young elephant, presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by Sir Jung Bahadoor, was hoisted in at the main yard arm of the *Serapis*, and safely housed on deck; and the diminutive pony presented to the Prince by the Nawab of Rampore, which had been sent ashore, was also hoisted into his tiny stall. The decks of the *Serapis* are now a perfect menagerie. On the spar deck the Prince's horses are stalled; the four grey Arabs on the port side, and opposite to them on the starboard side a bay Arab and His Royal Highness's English charger and two hunters. Two elephants also on this deck give plenty of amusement to the ship's company, and a beautiful spotted antelope from Ceylon is running about tame as a ship's pet. Here are also pens of jungle fowl, six dogs of various breeds, cheetah cub, two deer, and a small black bear. The space for the ship's company on the forecastle is also considerably curtailed by the number of pens, cages, and boxes stowed about; a wicked looking monkey is chained to the port forerigging and undergoes a daily education; and two smaller brethren in a wooden box opposite share the public favour owing to their deft performances with a rope and swinging hoop. An extremely large armadillo and a tortoise are also boxed up as new neighbours; and there are also on the forecastle two Bengal tigers, two small buffaloes, three spotted antelopes, and two deer, in addition to four large pen full of English sheep. On board the *Raleigh* there is also a very fine collection of animals, and Mr. Drew, who joined the Prince's service while His Royal Highness was in Nepaul, is going to take passage in the frigate in charge of them. The Royal yacht *Osborne* has also her share. On her deck are seven antelopes, two deer, and two small elephants; and she carries also the entire botanical collection under the personal superintendence of the botanist, Mr. Mudd.—*Times of India.*

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—PERSONAL VIEWS OF THE KHEDIVE.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, writing from Cairo, February 6th, says:—In obedience to the Khedive's commands I presented myself yesterday morning at the Palace of Abdin, and was received by his Highness, who honoured me with an interview of more than an hour's duration. In the course of a long conversation, in which I too gladly played the part of listener, the Khedive was pleased to impart to me many of his personal views upon men and things, affairs political and financial, some of which I am permitted to believe I may without indiscretion make publicly known. Before attempting to do so I should wish to preface the reproduction of his Highness's remarks by observing that the impression made upon me by Ismail Pasha is one that time will not easily efface. He takes certainly high rank amongst the most remarkable men of his age; in largeness of intelligence, power of grasping his subject, and quickness of wit, he has probably few rivals amongst reigning sovereigns, or even living statesmen. His frankness, real or assumed—I have as yet no means of judging which it may be—is almost Bismarckian, whilst his manner is extremely graceful, cheery, and taking. He speaks forcible and idiomatic French—French that is by no means pedantic in its construction—the French of a clever man of business rather than of a diplomatist or of a votary of the *belles lettres*. His treatment of whatever topic engages his attention for the moment is extremely vivacious and fertile in illustration, his intellect is manifestly flexible as well as subtle, and the suddenness with which he changes his venue is sometimes as startling as the dexterity is entertaining into the discussion or ventilation of subjects upon which he is unwilling or unprepared to pronounce himself. It is but a very slight acknowledgment of the distinguished kindness with which he treated me to say that he received me with cordial politeness, and in a few seconds put me so perfectly at my easy that I was encouraged to ask many questions and solicit much information, which I should have hesitated to venture upon or request from any one of his Ministers. I took the liberty of explaining to him the extraordinary difficulties encountered by a foreign journalist in his search after truth in Egypt, and of instancing those difficulties by some of my own more recent experiences—which have, indeed, been of a very remarkable character, and would considerably astonish your readers were I to recount them in plain, unvarnished terms. The Khedive, after a moment's pause replied: "I am delighted that you wish to know the truth, and, for my own part, will be perfectly frank towards you. Whatever I can tell you I will. Ask me, therefore, what you please; if I answer your question, you will hear the truth; if I do not, it will be because my obligations, of one or another description, do not allow me to be perfectly unreserved, as, for instance, with respect to negotiations still pending and matters of that sort. I feel sure that your intentions and those of your countrymen are sincerely friendly towards Egypt, and I ask no better than to inform you fully respecting our position, our projects, and our hopes." The first subject broached by the Khedive, after a few preliminary observations respecting the sacrifices he had felt himself morally called upon to make for the vindication of principles in which Egypt herself was only relatively interested, was the Zanzibar expedition. He indicated to me quite unmistakably that the pecuniary and commercial losses inflicted upon Egypt by this enterprise had been incurred, willingly enough, he admitted, by him chiefly because he desired to prove to England his entire willingness to co-operate with her in her humane and civilising endeavours to suppress the slave trade, not because he desired any increment of territory by conquest. With respect to the possession of the embouchure of the Joobba—I crave indulgence for a spelling that is necessarily oral—he observed that, for reasons which he detailed to me at considerable length, and which are already well known at our Foreign Office, he considered that locality to belong rightfully to Egypt, and that, moreover, in asserting his claim to it, he was mainly guided by the advice of Colonel Gordon, whose unalterable conviction it was that Egypt should hold the country from the lakes to the sea, and have in her own hands the point of outlet for her trade on that long line. "I told," said the Khedive, "M'Killop, if he found Zanzibarian posts or forces established down there, not to interfere with them, but to establish himself quietly by their side or on the river bank. He has, perhaps, exceeded his instructions to some slight extent, and gone a little too far; but that is all easily arranged. It is all in your interest that I should do as I have done. It has cost me a great deal of money—a large sum in hard cash, besides £400,000 in loss of labour, support of troops, &c., to the Soudan, and a diminution of trade to that province of some £700,000. What reward have I for these sacrifices? Like yourselves, I am the friend of humanity; I wish well to all men, but I wish well, in particular, to Egyptians, my subjects. I desire to befriend the negroes; but, frankly, I like one Egyptian better than ten negroes, and you cannot reproach me with that preference. I am improving wherever I take hold of anything. I have a lighthouse in preparation for Berbera, where I have built a stone jetty, and am laying down 1,200 lengths of water-pipes. English navigation and commerce will benefit by these and many other things I contemplate carrying out. "But progress in Egypt, or even the carrying on of the country's business in a normal manner, is incompatible with the maintenance of the usurious system under which our finances suffer. We pay unreasonably for the money we require to keep pace with the growing requirements of the age and to develope the great natural resources of the country. We have been *exploited*, and unfortunately, our necessities being no secret, we are still exposed to *exploitation*. I will not yield any further to the pressure always brought to bear upon me when I endeavour to rescue my State from its embarrassments. For instance, only the other day, in this negotiation about an advance to enable me to meet immediate claims resulting from floating bonds becoming due within the next six weeks, the French financiers originally proposed to lend me the sum I want at 22 per cent.! Of course I would not listen to such a proposition. I showed it to the representative of the French Government, in whom it aroused strong indignation as well as surprise. I told these gentlemen that, if it were attempted to force such terms as those upon me, I would *poser mon ultimatum*. By consolidating all my State and floating debts at a reasonable percentage, I could balance my income and expenditure very easily, without injuring anybody, and should no longer need to borrow money upon extravagant and ruinous terms, which, after all, can only lead, sooner or later, to national bankruptcy. You say, and with truth, that it would be greatly to Egypt's advantage to effect a loan upon reasonable terms with English capitalists, instead of falling back into hands that have already squeezed me so hard. I am quite of your opinion. But, how am I to put that opinion into practice? Your Government does not support your financiers as other Governments support theirs; having been mainly instrumental in imparting a political character to a financial operation *in posse*, it does not help me through, with that operation—quite the contrary. Mr. Cave's mission, which I sincerely believe may be fraught with future benefits to Egypt in some respects, has not advanced my objects in others. It brought the French down upon me, of course, under other pretexts, but to the great complication of my immediate difficulties; and yet, if his reports have been what I hope and have reason to believe they must have been, a word on the part of your Government would have removed every obstacle to an arrangement of my affairs upon a fair, equitable, and even beneficent basis—that is, as far as the future of Egypt is concerned. The uncertainty prevailing as to the nature of his reports is clearly an encouragement to those who desire to take advantage of my need. I have no idea of, nor should I wish for, anything direct in the way of guarantee on the part of any Government that would bring with it an *ingérence* in my affairs which I desire to avoid; but moral support, such as can be given without compromising anybody, would have sufficed to make my path easy and clear. That sort of support, and even more, the French Government freely gives to all financial countrymen. Of course I should have preferred the Elliot project to any other that has been submitted to me. It was an admirable project, most advantageous to us in many ways; and, though its adoption would have entailed upon me certain sacrifices of my rights, and have rendered necessary a good deal of foreign *ingérence* in my affairs which I would rather dispense with, I would have willingly accepted all those conditions in view of the real solid benefits my country could not but have derived from it. But Elliott had not the money ready which I required. He could not get it, though he made the greatest efforts. What he could do and wished to do was to take my signature to his offer away to London, and there arrange the whole loan with other great capitalists. But there was no time for that. I am compelled to have the money for these proximate payments, and of course those who will supply me with it will endeavour to make their timely aid contingent upon the larger operation being confided to them. Dans cette affaire-là je pense que les Français l'emporteront sur tous autres. I am on the point of concluding the preliminary transaction with them. Du reste, comme ils me le répètent chaque jour, ils sont plutôt représentants de la finance internationale que de la finance française. In their group are Germans and Englishmen, as well as Frenchmen, so they tell me. If the affair is not settled to-day, it will be to-morrow. C'est une question de vingt-quatre heures, au plus long de quarante-huit, le croyez bien! Mr. Cave's mission, as I said, will probably turn out very beneficial to Egypt, because it will enable Great Britain to ascertain exactly and understand thoroughly the position of our affairs. It is just because I have nothing to conceal that I hope so much from this mission. Mr. Cave, who has fulfilled his duties in the most painstaking and exhaustive manner, has had placed at his disposal every facility that it was in my power to assist him with. Nothing has been refused to him. He has seen every account, every document that could throw light upon our circumstances. He has tested, checked, and verified all the statements made to him. He knows our affairs as well as I know them myself. His reports will certainly constitute a faithful and comprehensive picture of Egypt as it is, not an enthusiast's whitest or pessimist's blackest. I am sincerely grateful to him for his great carefulness and the rigid conscientiousness with which he has performed his task. England, who has so greatly, so much more than any other nation, profited by the immense sacrifices—the causes of our present embarrassments—made by Egypt for the achievement of the Suez Canal, is through his labours in a position to appreciate to its fullest extent the cost at which we have executed great works which have enriched others far more than they have enriched us. England has always been courteous to us, if not always kind. We appreciate her uniform courtesy and consideration as only small States can appreciate the attentions vouchsafed to them by great Powers. What passes unnoticed between equals acquires great significance and even importance when it takes place between an inferior and a superior. Since French reverses, many little things which she would have thought nothing of when she was at the apogee of her greatness, make a great impression upon her, and actually exercise influence over her active policy. Hence she apprehends political demonstrations in mere matters of business, and is quite ready to interpret a financial success into a political victory. *Quant à moi*, I separate the two things *d'une manière bien positive*. I have never believed for a moment that England wishes to make Egypt a British dependency because she buys Suez shares and sends out a high official to look into my accounts. I know the English well; nobody admires them more than I do. I wish only they *were* more consistent. If they clearly see that it is their interest, politically as well as commercially, to support Egypt and aid her development, why do not they do it in an effective manner? Ha, he says A should say B, and so on through the alphabet. By taking two steps forwards and one backwards, one progresses slowly to the gaol. How little encouragement would work almost miracles for us! It pains me to be compelled to see it elsewhere. You are in the right when you say that I have many detractors. I am accused of French proclivities. All such wholesale accusations are more or less unjust and unreasonable. If people knew me better, they would be more chary of pronouncing such sweeping judgments. Few people are aware what perplexities surround me, what difficulties I have to combat. Justice, after freedom, is the first of man's inborn rights. You may refuse the man protection, assistance, even bread; but you may not refuse him justice. Well, it took me no less than eight years to succeed in establishing the judicial courts that are just opened; et peu de monde sait pour combien la France y était dans les retards qui sont survenus. I am reproached with changing my mind too often. I have changed my opinions, truly—he who does not do so is no more than a fool—but I have never changed my principles. I have been duped, yes, very often. Well, I have paid very dearly for my experience; but, enfin I have caught it and got it. I am reproached with having gone too fast. This reproach I accept. It is just up to a certain point. I have gone too fast—wanted to do too many things at once and too quickly. But, had I not acted in this way, who would have taken any interest in Egypt?

THE TREATY WITH SIAM.

The recent treaty with Siam came into operation on the 1st January, 1875. Its chief feature was the creation of a mixed tribunal for the adjudication of disputes between such foresters as are British subjects, and the Zimmai Chief; and the Assistant Commissioner of Salween was selected as the colleague of the Siamese Judge appointed to the court. An early opportunity of testing the merits of the agreement and the value of the pledges of the Siamese Government presented itself in the visit of Mr. Edwardes, of the Bangkok Consulate, to Zimmai at the commencement of the year. Mr. Hildebrand was at the same time deputed to Zimmis, where he met Mr. Edwardes on the 2nd March. He found the officials courteous and friendly in the extreme, but they persisted in ignoring every invitation to proceed with the judicial business which was the primary object of his visit. After some procrastination, the Siamese Commissioner agreed to hold a court on the 7th March, when some petitions were received, and the business adjourned. No progress was made, and it became abundantly evident that the affectation of apathy by the native judge simply dread of the responsibility for proceedings which threatened to decree his immediate suzerain liable for large sums of money in favour of British subjects. The treaty, as far as the results following the institution of the mixed court are concerned, was a failure. Another result of Mr. Hildebrand's visit was to elicit if determined, but polite, refusal on the part of the Chief of Zimmai, either to apply any remedy to the gross fiscal system that prevails, or to the internal administration of justice. It is probable that the deputation of a permanent resident Consul to Zimmai would, in some degree, go to consummate the desired reforms. The Chief owes his appointment to the Bangkok Palace, but he owes no more. His allegiance is nominal; and a treaty concluded with a Bangkok Ministry will command only the most superficial attention from a Zimmai Prince, unless a direct supervision by a resident representative of the British Government be insisted on. We have to rely on the equitable administration of the Rimmai State for the security and tranquility of a long line of frontier and the continuance of the trade in timber. A revision of last year's treaty and the establishment of a Consulate or Vice-Consulate at the head-quarters of the Zimmai Viceroyalty is shown to be the only apparent and adequate guarantee that the Government will be justly and vigorously conducted. We gather from what is said of the frontier tribes that they have at length settled down to something like a peace footing; but one raid occurred during the year, when a Salween village was attacked and suffered the loss of £1,300 in money together with five captives. The prison population we find aggregated no less than 15,072, from which it may be inferred that the struggle between crime and justice continues. Forests cover 563 square miles of country, of which, 267 of teak and 15 of cutch were reserved during last year. This area it is proposed to extend considerably. The progress made in working the mineral resources of the country are slow, owing, of course, to the absence of capital.—*Statesman.*

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A LEOPARD.

A letter from Kulu to the Agra paper, says: From leopard nonsense to an only too true leopard tragedy. At the village of Basen, some two miles north of Kulu, resides a Moa Rajpoot, who possesses some five very fine dogs. Five or six nights ago a leopard seized one of these dogs; a servant ran out to the rescue, the leopard left the dog, and turned upon the man, clawing him severely in the face and shoulder; the Mea then came out with the other four dogs, and was in his turn attacked and wounded by the leopard. The dogs then closed with the brute, threw him down, and after a sharp fight, killed him. On examination both the Mea and his servant were found to be so badly wounded that they had to be removed to the Sultanpore hospital, where the servant died of his wounds; the Mea is expected to recover.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The young lady who took the gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

A piano affords a young lady a good chance to show her finger and her *finger-ring*.

Many men have the materials of happiness placed within their reach, but not one in ten knows how to manufacture anything out of them, except smoke.

At a meeting of the British National Association of Spiritualists held in London a

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

From the report about to be issued by Mr. R. Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, it appear that the total value of minerals and metals, coals, &c., obtained in the United Kingdom of 1874, was: Of metals £19,539,070; of coal, £45,848,194; and of minerals, earthy, &c., £2,446,049; making a total of £67,834,313. This shows a decrease in the value of the metals and minerals, produced from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1874, as compared with values given in the returns of 1873, of £2,893,679. This falling off is in the coal and iron, the falling off in the value of coal being £1,782,086; ditto of pig iron, £1,581,367; ditto on other metals, £288,981; total decrease in the value of coal and metals, £3,652,434; while there has been an increase on the value of the earthy minerals of about £764,500.

MARRIAGE OF TWO CONVICTS.

A Paris correspondent writes:—Cynics say that marriage is a kind of solitary confinement. An event has just taken place at Caen which tends to show either that the said cynics are wrong, or that the said solitary confinement possesses charms of which they are ignorant. A man named Napoleon Mesure, aged 23, condemned to eight years' hard labour, has been married to another prisoner, a seamstress named Marie Jeannie Leger, sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The civil part of the nuptials was celebrated at the *Mairie*, and then the "happy couple" were driven, under the guard of the gendarmes, to church, where they plighted their faith before the altar. After this, they were conducted back again to their prison cells. The bridegroom has since been transported to the convict settlement of Cayenne, and the bride has promised to join him there as soon as she has expiated her term of punishment.

THE CLERGY.

The clergy are still much exercised (says the *Spectator*) in their minds as to the proper demeanour for them, now that they are told that they have no legal title to the epithet "Reverend." A correspondent of the *Guardian* suggests that the clergy should take the names of their parishes, but the difficulty is, not about the name, but about the handle to the name. We do not suppose that the rectors, and vicars, and curates wish to put off all their personal individuality, and to merge themselves in their official relation to the parish as a bishop merges himself in his official relation to a diocese. The real question is whether the Rev. T. Jones will now call himself "Reverend" or not; and the real dilemma, we suppose, is about his taking, as a clergyman, the title "Esquire," if he insists on disowning the present titular property which he must share with a Dissenter. Of course, if he is prepared to be addressed simply as the Rector of A, the Vicar of B, the Curate of C, the difficulty disappears; but these names are hardly sufficient for postal purposes, and if the individual name comes in at all, it will be awkward to strip it suddenly bare of both prefix and suffix. Would it not be better to go back quietly to the old system, and to remember that God made of one blood not only all the nations of the earth, but even Churchmen and Dissenters?

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

The army will, it may be presumed (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says), be enlightened very early in the session as to what the future of its officers will be, for the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement has now all but completed its labours, and if its report is not already handed in to the Secretary of State for War in its entirety, it very soon will be. One thing is certain, no complaint will be able to be made in the future that the consideration of the important question the Commission has been called upon to discuss has been "scamped." The most minute details have been gone into, and the report, we have reason to know, would have been concluded long ago had it not been for the delays which the preparation of intricate actuarial statistics has necessarily occasioned. We are sorry to have to believe that when the substance of the report is made known the claims of the purchase officers—so often pressed by us—will be found to have been only partially admitted; and although the scheme drawn up ought to be viewed as fair enough by the non-purchase officer of the future, it will be found to press heavily upon those of our present officers who have expended capital in the purchase of rank, and who have all along been serving on feeling that the army was a profession from which, so long as they conducted themselves as gentlemen, they could not be removed.

JOURNALISM IN COOKTOWN.

Cooktown has been the scene of a most disgraceful and unparalleled assault. Mr. W. H. L. Bailey, proprietor and editor of the *Cooktown Herald*, had written some election articles which had given offence to Mr. Milford, solicitor, and owner of the *Cooktown Courier*, and Mr. Morgan, also a solicitor and candidate for the Cooktown Electorate. A well-known scamp called Adams was employed, and Mr. Bailey, by means of a forged letter, was decoyed on to the wharf, where Adams was in waiting. As Mr. Bailey was walking along Adams suddenly stepped in front of him and threw over his face and person the contents of a bucket containing night soil. Adams made off, but was pursued and captured, and has lately been tried for the offence. A verdict of guilty of aggravated assault was returned, and Adams was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. In the course of the remarks he made in passing sentence the Judge said: "It is a very hard thing that, although this very day Cooktown becomes a municipality, a citizen cannot walk the main thoroughfare without being assaulted by a ruffian like you." The new municipality must be a pleasant place to live in especially for journalists whose writing appears to be highly appreciated. It is stated that Adams's employers are to be proceeded against, and if so Cooktown will be favoured with another interesting trial. This is not the first time Mr. Bailey has got into difficulties on account of his vigorous writing. It was stated in evidence that he had on previous occasions been horsewhipped, struck over the head with a stick, and otherwise assaulted.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

The Egyptian *Raudhatu'l-Akhbar*, in a long article on the present state of relations between Egypt and Abyssinia, deprecates the exaggerated reports spread abroad by interested persons, especially by monetary speculators, regarding the expedition sent by the Khedive into Abyssinia, who wish to make people believe that it would last as long and be as costly as that of the English in 1868, who, nevertheless, retired from that country as soon as they had effected their object, whereas it is broadly insinuated that the Khedive intends annexing it to Egypt. The article then proceeds to point out that if it was incumbent upon the English to vindicate their rights as against the late King Theodore, it is no less the duty of the Khedive to vindicate his as against King Kasa, and also to retrieve the prestige of his army, seeing that in this instance the Abyssians were undoubtedly the aggressors. The journalist, who seems to write with some show of authority, insists that the sole object of the Khedive is to effect this, and to secure the frontier in future from wanton outrage, and that no idea is entertained of annexing any part of the Abyssinian territory to Egypt. From trustworthy information which the writer professes to have received he is confident that these objects will be fully attained in a short space of time, say from five to twelve months. Regarding the probable cost of the expedition, he estimates the Egyptian force at 12,000 fighting men, and points out that they will not require the costly armaments and equipments which were deemed indispensable on the occasion of the English expedition. Taking, therefore, into consideration the great facilities possessed by Egypt as regards distance, the smaller pay of the soldiers, and also the comparatively restricted object which the Khedive has in view, together with the present disorganized state of the Abyssinians as compared with their unanimity under Theodore, he estimates the entire cost of the expedition at about 500,000*l*. Even if the force should be eventually increased to 20,000 men, he calculates that half a million sterling will cover all expenses. His calculation is made on the following scale:—20,000 men on a war footing for six months, at £20 per head per annum, will cost £200,000, to which may be added £300,000 for the officers, staff, coal, and other contingencies. The writer frankly admits that this sum might be more advantageously spent on far different objects; but he maintains that the absolute necessity of the outlay for the honour of Egypt and the security of her frontier is beyond all question.

SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS IN RUSSIA.

An article by M. Lebedeff in the *Russki Vyestnik*, of St. Petersburg, gives an account of the introduction of Shakspeare's plays on the Russian stage. In the year 1756, under reign of the Empress Elizabeth, a decree was issued for the establishment of "a public Russian theatre" at St. Petersburg, and Sumarokoff, "the Russian Racine," was the first dramatic writer whose works were performed in the new theatre. His plays were mostly taken from Racine, Corneille, and Voltaire; but he also adapted "Hamlet" for the Russian stage, though it was not performed until 1850. "In this adaptation," says M. Lebedeff, "Sumarokoff remained faithful to the laws of the pseudo-classical tragedy of his master, Voltaire. His 'Hamlet' is inspired only by one absorbing passion—love for Ophelia; the tragic motive of the play consists in the struggle between Hamlet's love for Ophelia and his desire to avenge the death of his father. . . . . The characters are not living beings, but personified ideas. Hamlet represents virtue battling with vice, as personified by Claudius and the Queen; of his conflict with himself there is no trace." The first of Shakspeare's plays which was brought out under his name in a Russian theatre was "The Merry Wives of Windsor." It was produced in 1786, under the title, "What happens when you have a Basketful of Linen for the Wash," and was written by the Empress Catherine II. This piece also was an adaptation in which very little is left of the original. The scene is transferred to Russia, the characters are given Russian names, and the incidents are adapted as much as possible to Russian customs. The next Shakspearian play produced in Russia was an anonymous translation of "Richard III.," in 1787; it was followed by "Julius Cæsar," translated by the well-known historian Karamsin, in the following year. Karamsin, who at that time was only twenty years old, was the first Russian writer who was an enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare. In 1785 he had met at Moscow the German poet Reinhold Lenz, who inspired him with a strong taste for German and English literature, the latter especially. Karamsin having thenceforward in his critical writings always held up Shakspeare as the father of the German dramatists and poets. In the preface to his translation of "Julius Cæsar" he says, referring to the neglect by Shakspeare of the "unities," then a common ground of objection among the critics of the classical school: "He thought only of nature, and did not care for rules. . . . Shakspeare's genius, like that of nature, embraced the sun as well as the dust. He described kings and jesters, Brutus and a cobbler, with an art equally admirable. His plays, like the immeasurable theatre of nature, are full of dissimilarities; but taken together they form a whole which cannot be improved." After Karamsin, Shakspeare fell once more into the hands of a writer of the classical school: Gneditch published an adaptation of "King Lear" 1808, which was as unlike the original as Sumarokoff's "Hamlet." The writings of Karamsin, however, gradually made Shakspeare a favourite with the Russian public; numerous translations of his tragedies and comédies were produced on the stage, and in 1865 a complete collection of his works was published in the Russian language.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS IN ALGERIA.

The number of wild beasts destroyed in Algeria between 1867 and 1873 was 6,195, or about 1,000 annually. The number appears large, but it is much less when from the number is deducted 5,579 jackals and 281 hyænas; the latter is a cowardly animal, and little to be feared; while the former is only a sort of inoffensive dog-fox. The really dangerous beasts of prey were 37 lions and 248 panthers. The former were almost all found in the province of Constantina, the share of which of panthers was also 191, of hyænas 190, and of jackals 2,819. In fine, of the 6,195 animals destroyed, 3,278 were in that division of the French territory, 2,628 in the province of Algiers, and 289 only in that of Oran.

NATIVE BANKERS IN INDIA.

We noticed sometime ago the fact that the title of Sett had been conferred by the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the well-nown Calcutta bankers Sultan Chand Kuchba and Kabul Chand Kuchba. The history and present position of these millionaries not only afford a striking illustration of the extensive ramifications and admirable organisation of banking business among the natives of this country, but shows how erroneous is the notion that the successful and wealty native banker is peculiarly a product of British rule. It is, in fact, in the great Native States of Rajputana, which, in this, as in many other respects, still represent the *ancien régime*, that most of these great banking firms have their foundations; and if the British Government, by its laws and the peace it secures to the country, is indirectly a powerful patron of trade, in the honour in which it holds individual traders it is probably surpassed by the proud Rajput chiefs. The family, for instance, of which we are speaking, not only hold sanads, conferring extensive privileges or titular honours, from a number of Native Chiefs, in whose territories they play the part of the great Jewish bankers of Europe, but in several instances have been invested with khilats, some of them of a specially honorific character, while in one particular instance—at Gwalior—their representative is preceded by a silver stick, carried by a darbar Chobdar, and in Jodhpur, Udaypur, and elsewhere they are allowed seats in darbar. The history of Native banking, past and present, would form a curious and suggestive study to students both of history and political economy, and would throw a flood of light on the condition of India under its ancient sovereigns. The estimate in which it would show the banker to have been held in India from remote times, would, we suspect, present a remarkable contrast to their position in the middle ages in most European countries.—*Indian Paper.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

Sales of New Patna, made to-day at $627½, and of Old Benares at $590. In Old Patna and New Benares nothing reported, as also in Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight...3/10¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....3/10¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 221
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 221
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 72
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½ to 72¾

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—Par.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$550 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 58 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$205 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$502½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$70 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 72 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£106.

SALES ON APRIL 5TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Cuttle-fish, without bones—50 bags, at $12.50, Tung Chong Yue to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—10 cases, at $55.00, by Tung Chong Yue to travelling trader.
Sesamums—100 piculs, at $3.06, by Kwong Hop to travelling trader.
White Wax—3 pieces, at $69.70, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.00, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Fungus—10 bags, at $29.80, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—15 bags, at $7.20, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Almonds—20 bags at $29.00, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
American Flour—500lbs., 800 bags, at $1.42, by Fook Yuet Wo to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 7th inst.
NEW YORK	Haze	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Charter Oak	Smith	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Colorado (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.		Jones		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Ray T. Lewis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sydenham	Frank Bristow	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Margarito	James Owen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU, S. I., &c.	Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Samuel G. Reed	White	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Garibaldi	O. M. Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Edward James	Thos. J. Forbes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island	Forward	John Strachan	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. Do.	Annie Gray	Robert More	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Normanby (str.)	Reddell	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Hoogly (str.)	Mortemard	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	C. Fraser		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at noon.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Bowen (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About the 20th inst.
MANILA	Ville de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandao & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Nomdedeu	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Orotava (str.)	Butlin		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Olympia (str.)	F. Nagel	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Yangtsze (str.)	E. Schultze	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
Do.	Sindh (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gwalior (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.

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NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Medhurst's Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

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Captain Camus, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
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NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Vessels, having the greater portion of their Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the following Ports:—

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,
The British Barque "FORWARD,"
Captain John Strachan.

The British Ship "ANNIE GRAY,"
Captain Robert More.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,
The American Barque "GARIBALDI,"
Captain O. M. Noyes.

The American Barque "EDWARD JAMES,"
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The American Barque "ALDEN BESSE,"
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Captain Butlin, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
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Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
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NOTICE.

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STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant MOETEKEAD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 5th April, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 13th April, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 12th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th March, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *COLORADO* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY,
Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"NORMANBY,"
Captain Reddell, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 6th April, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
61 426 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
F. Nagel, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
34 446 Hongkong, 4th April, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"YANGTSZE,"
E. Schultze, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
41 447 Hongkong, 4th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Nomdedeu, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
443 Hongkong, 4th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"SINDH,"
Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
444 Hongkong, 4th April, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 7th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
393 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON"
will be despatched on or about the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
442 Hongkong, 4th April, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship
"QUANG SE,"
Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
23d 372 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BOWEN"
will be despatched as above about the 20th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
427 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO and NAGASAKI.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Gwalior* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1876. [419

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1876. [420

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"SYDENHAM,"
Frank Bristow, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
303 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 American Ship

Extracts.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Than was low, the sea was wild,
When far away a lone ship sailed
As helpless as a sleeping child,
For through its sails tempest wailed.
A maiden stood upon the shore—
Her heart was beating loud and fast;
She murmured oft, "He'll come no more,
Oh! stay thy fury, cruel blast."

The waves surged madly to her feet,
The ship was reeling in the foam;
Onceyouth there loured the maid to meet,
And welcome to his humble home.
The tempest howled and smote the ship
With all its rough and sullen might;
On board cold tremors blanched each lip:
Nor darkness reigned—for it was light!

"God save my lover," cried the maid,
While hot tears coursed each whitened cheek;
"Oh! give him hope and give him aid,
And hear me, God of Mercy, speak."
Still rushed the winds like thunder-peals,
Now here, now there, the vessel hurled;
The waves, with tones like funeral knells,
About the rigging crashed and curled!

And through the tempest noon there came
Shrill cries the listening maiden heard;
Heroines she would have made the same,
But could not speak one simple word.
Soon all was o'er; the ship was lost
When nearing, faltering towards the land;
So fiercely struck, so blindly tossed,
Though nobly steered, and bravely manned.

Next morn the wreck was clearly seen,
No roaring tempest was no more;
Stillstood the maid where long she'd been,
Upon the drenched and furrowed shore.
Then dead and stark her lover lay,
Dashed by the billows to her side;
Butcrely on that gloomy day
The maiden near him sank, and died! H.

A CHINESE NOVEL.

Except the three short novels translated into English in 1822 by Sir John Davis, hardly any specimen of Chinese fiction has reached English readers. Of these three novels, "The Shadow in the Water" was a pretty, simple love tale; "The Twin Sisters" and "The Three Dedicated Chambers," stories which merely gave us a clearer view of Chinese manners and opinions.

A far more characteristic Chinese novel has, however, lately fallen into our hands and we proceed to abridge it for our readers. It forms the twelfth section of the "Kin-koo-ke-kwan," a celebrated Chinese collection of short novels. Our story is called, "Friends till Death," and idealises a friendship as staunch and true as that of Damon and Pythias. The allusions are quaint and curious, and one can fancy three Chinese girls, in pink, blue, and yellow silk, cross-legged on the ground, with their backs to a great illuminated screen, listening to a fourth maiden, who, seated on a pile of silken cushions beside a jar of flowers, reads "The Friends till Death."

The novel commences thus:—Once upon a time Yen-Wang, King of Tsoo, invited to his court all enlightened scholars who needed employment. A virtuous scholar, named Tso-pih-Taou, living in the Tseih-shi hills of Se-Keang, hearing the proclamation of this just and virtuous monarch, threw a sack of books over his shoulder, bade adieu to his friends and neighbours, and hastened by byroads to Tsoo.

It was the winter period of the wind and the rain when by easy stages he had reached Yung-te. He had now to buffet, head downwards, with the wind and rain, and the load was heavy on his bent back. One day towards sunset, with clothes soaked with rain, he perceived in a bamboo wood a hut with a broken window, from whence streamed a welcome light. Pushing through the low hedge that encircled the hut, he knocked humbly at the wicket. A person at once came out. The applicant, giving his name and describing the object of his journey, prayed for a night's shelter, as the rain was heavy and no inn was near. The tenant of the hut at once exchanged compliments and led him into the hut. Tso-pih-Taou looked round and saw nothing but a couch strewn with books, and knew at once that the owner was a literary man, and turned to perform the compliment of bowing to him.—"Do not stand upon compliments," said his blunt host, "it is better to dry your garments;" and so saying he lit some broken bamboos for a fire, and got out food and wine for his guest. The owner of the hut then told Tso-pih-Taou that his name was Yang-Keo-Gae; that he had in early life lost his parents, and dwelt there alone; that his farming he had abandoned; and that his present good fortune was great in thus meeting with a learned doctor from a distance, and that he only regretted the bareness of his house and humbly entreated the learned doctor to forgive it. "In such a storm," replied Tso-pih-Taou, "under the favour of your shelter, and in addition receiving food and wine—how can I ever forget to thank you?" That night the two lay down to rest, but they conversed of their studies half the night, and did not fall asleep till the dawn. The rain still lashing down, Yang-Keo-Gae detained his guest, using up all that he had, and waiting upon him, till they mutually vowed to live as elder and younger brothers. The guest was five years older than his host, so Yang-Keo-Gae offered him the respect due to an elder brother. After three days the rain ceased, and the roads became dry. Tso-pih-Taou lamented his elder brother's departure, and expressed a wish to accompany him.

"Come, my friend," said the other, "the King of Tsoo is seeking for scholars, let us go together." "I wish," said Tso, "to obey in all things my elder brother's commands; I go." He then collected some bread and rice for the journey, and, leaving the rude hut behind them, the two journeyed gravely southward.

They had not gone more than two days when the bad weather returned, and they were obliged to halt at an inn, where they consumed most of their food. At last, as only one packet of food was left, the two, carrying it by turns, once more braved the weather and pushed on. The rain was incessant, till one day it changed to a heavy fall of snow. The silky willows were ruffled—the eider down snow blew disorderly by.

The faithful friends now passed southward, and took the road across the Keang hills. On inquiring of some woodcutters, they were told that from that spot the road went for a hundred *le* across lonely hills, and large, barren, uninhabited moors, infested by wolves and tigers; and the woodmen entreated them to turn back.

"What does my virtuous brother think of it?" said Tso-pih, doubtfully.

But nothing shook Yang-Keo. "Life and death are pre-determined," he said; "and having got so far we should only think of pushing on, without a thought of return." So on they trayned, these poor, brave searchers for truth, and at nightfall lodged in some ancient sepulcures. Their clothes were thin; they were hungry, the icy wind pierced to their very bones. Next day the cruel snow fell heavier, and on the hills it rose a full cubit's breadth. Tso-pih could bear the cold no longer; his heart sank. "In this hundred *le*, Yang-Keo," he gasped, "no shelter; scanty dress; little food; if we both go we shall be starved alive and then frozen to death. One alone, however, might arrive at Tsoo. Now, hear me, brother; let me take off my clothes and give them to my virtuous younger brother, whose life is dearer to the gods; he can then take the food and gain strength and end the journey. I shall lay here and pray till death comes, and when my brother has seen the King of Tsoo and obtained employment, it will not be too late to return and bury me." "Out upon such a plan," cried Yang-Keo; "although we two are not born of the same parents, friendship is dearer than bones or flesh. How could I leave you and go off and beg for promotion?" so he helped Tso-pih further.

But ten *le* further the poor fellow broke down and could go no further, so the two friends took shelter under a decayed mulberry tree, whose trunk time had hollowed into a cave. There was room only for one. Yang-Keo assisted Tso-pih to enter and sit down, and Yang-Keo went to look for two flints, so that he might make a fire of the rotten wood. When he returned to the tree, to his astonishment he found Tso-pih naked, and all his clothes lying in a heap. Yang-Keo exclaimed, "My brother, why hast thou done this?" "There is no other resource left us," answered Tso-pih. "Let not my brother delude himself; he must put on these garments, carry these ribions, and go forward. I will die here." Yang-Keo embraced him, and burst into tears. "We two," he said, "are two friends, and we must live and die together; death only shall part us." Yang-Keo replied, "Let not my brother contend; my brother is strong; I have been weak from youth; he is deeper read and better informed than me. If he only sees the King of Tsoo, he is sure to be made an important Minister. For my death who cares? Remain not a moment, but go at once." "To leave you starving in a mulberry tree," said Yang-Keo, "while I go and seek promotion, is not the act of a just man. I will not go." "Of my own accord, and led by no one," answered Tso-pih, "I came over the Tsih-shi hills to my brother's house. The wind and rain are adverse. This is my fate, and I must undergo it; but should I cause my brother to perish it would be a sin upon me." He then tried to leap into the stream before them and die. Yang-Kao embraced him, and bitterly weeping, covered him with his garments, and led him back to the mulberry tree; but again Tso-pih threw off his clothes and renewed his exhortations.

Suddenly Tso-pih's colour changed, the cold was gnawing at his heart; he motioned his friend to go. Yang took the clothes again to carefully cover him over, but he was already dying. His hands stiffened, his legs fixed. Yang-Keo stood and thought:—"If I stay here long mourning for my brother I shall also be frozen to death, and then, when I am gone, who will bury my brother?" Then, in the snow, worshipping his brother, he cried:—"Your degenerate younger brother, departing hence, prays the assistance of your shade; and should he only obtain the lowest appointment, he will return and give you a sumptuous funeral." Tso-pih bent his head in assent, and, trying to answer, gave up the ghost. Sorrowfully Yang-Keo took up the dead man's clothes, and, with head turned to look on him, weepingly began his journey. An ancient ode in his praise begins:—

"The cold came and the snow was three cubits deep;
He tramped upon the road for a thousand *le*
* * * * * * *
Virtuous indeed was Tso-pih-Taou."

In laying down his life he manifested the beauty of a perfect man. And here we must quicken the story, as our space is short. Yang-Keo arrives at Tsoo half-starved, rests in a caravanserai that night, and in the morning hurries straight to the examination hall, where Pei-Chung, the chief, kindly welcomes him and gives him wine and food. He passes his examination so well, this virtuous scholar, that the mandarin at once recommends him to the King, who at once appoints him a Ta-foo of the second class, and gives him a hundred ounces of gold and a hundred ells of variegated silk. As he bows and pays obeisance, the good man's tears break forth, and being asked the reason by the kindly King, he at once relates the story of Tso-pih's generous self-devotion. The King then gives him leave of absence to bury his friend, disburses the expenses of the funeral, promotes the dead man to the rank second Ta-foo, and sends a retinue to attend the chariot of Yang-Keo.

They find the corpse untouched by decay. Yang-Keo, weeping, sends for old persons of the district to choose a place for burial by divination. They select one overlooking a stream and encircled by mountains. The corpse is washed in scented water, dressed, decked with the cap of a Ta-foo, and buried in a double coffin; a mound is raised on the four sides, and girt with a mud wall. Trees are planted near, and at a distance of thirty paces a small temple is built, inclosing a terra-cotta image of the noble Tso-pih. It is decorated with flowers and shrubs, and a tablet is fastened in front. At the door they make a small apartment for the watchman. Then shedding tears, they offer up the usual sacrifice.

That same night Yang-Keo, with lamps burning, was there weeping. On a sudden a gust of wind came whistling and howling in, the lamps almost went out, and on their reviving he saw a shadow of a person sobbing and reluctant to advance. On looking closer he saw it was Tso-pih. He said, "I thank my brother for his faithful recollection. The beauty of the coffins and shroud are beyond praise, but my tomb is close to that of King Ko (a rascal who was killed for an unsuccessful attempt on the King's life), and his spirit is majestic and fierce, and every night he comes with a sword and asks how a frozen and weak rascal like me can come and lie on his shoulders, and threatens to overthrow my tomb and cast my corpse on the moor. I beg my younger brother to remove my tomb, that I may avoid this menaced calamity." Before Yang-Keo could ask a pardon the wind arose and the shadow vanished.

The next day Yang-Keo went with his followers to King Ko's temple and reviled his image, threatening, if he oppressed the dead scholar, to destroy his sepulchre and overthrow the temple.

That night as he watched the shadow again appeared and sighed. "King Ko," it said, "has many followers, and sacrifices are offered to him. My brother must make grass and reed, and make imagines of soldiers, clothe them in colours, and give them weapons, then burn them before my tomb." He did so, and on that night there was a sound as of wind and rain and men fighting. Then the shadow appeared again and said, "King Ko has got help; the men my brother burnt are of no use; remove my corpse and save me, or it will be thrown out of the sepulchre." How dare he insult my elder brother, the virtuous scholar," cried Yang-Keo. "I will help him with my own sword." "Alas!" said the shadow, "we are but spirits, and living man cannot war against them, and your effigies showed that they could not drive back King Ko and my enemies." "Depart, my brother," said Yang-Keo, "and to-morrow you shall have a quiet grave."

The next day Yang-Keo went to King Ko's temple, reviled him, and smashed his image, and would have set fire to the temple, had not the elders of the village intreated him, for fear of calamity, not to overthrow the people's sacrificial fire. Yang-Keo at once wrote to the King, thanking him for his promotion, and begging the King to suffer him to devote himself to death, and recompense his brother, who had done so much for him. He then went to Tso-pih's tomb, and said to his followers, weeping—"My brother is prescuted, and I die to help him against this strong spirit. Bury my corpse to the right of his tomb. In life and death we will be near together. I will endeavour by a last effort to recompense his friendship." So saying, he stabbed himself to the heart, and he died, and they buried him beside Tso-pih's tomb.

That night the wind and the rain were fearful, and between the flashes of lightning there came shouts of battle heard for many *li*. Suddenly King Ko's tomb rent apart, and the tones were scattered on the moor. The fir tree near was plucked up by the roots, and the ancestral temple burst into flames. The astonished elders came to the tomb, and bowed down and burnt incense. The King, hearing of this, at once ordered a temple for the deceased, which he called the Temple of Brotherly Fidelity, and set up a tablet to record the event, promoting the brave and loving King Ko to be chief of the Tsifoo. From that day to this the fragrant fire has never been extinguished, but although King Ko's soul was destroyed, the villagers on the four seasons of the year still offer sacrifices for the redemption of his spirit.—*Globe.*

STAGING IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

A gentleman well known in commercial circles in San Francisco has lately returned from Mexico, where he had been for a time examining the facilities for establishing a business between that country and California. The results of his travels are very satisfactory, as a large agency in connection with the house he represents will be established before the end of the coming month. In the course of his travels through the country, he met with some singular adventures; but what struck us most was the following, which pretty clearly demonstrates the fact that although we in California are occasionally "stuck up" by knights of the road, we are not quite so ignominiously treated as travellers sometimes are in Mexico. The stage runs between Zapotlan and Guadalajara, and on this line the town of Santana stands, in the vicity of which various outrages have been perpetrated for some time past. The *ladrones*, or robbers, are here in the ascendant. They levy blackmail on stages and waggons passing through their part of the country. The fiscal authorities are inoperative to protect the natives, and consequently a blind submission to the brigands is the order of the day. Only the day previous to our mercantile friend having passed over the road, the stage, conveying five men and four women, was stopped. The driver pulled up; the passengers alighted at the command of a leader, who counted at least 30 brigands in his retinue. They were remorselessly stripped of every particle of clothing they possessed, after which they were put into the stage, the driver of which was directed to take it to its destination. They arrived *in puris naturalibus* in the town of Santana, where they were provided with sheets to cover them. These outrages are by no means infrequent, but become more notorous immediately previous to the elections for President, which are now on the tapis. After that event has occurred, a stronger movement is brought to bear on them, and their little amusing games are for a time put a stop to. It is a peculiarity, he observed, that whilst these rascals are ready to attack their own countrymen, they carefully avoid anything of the kind when an American or European is present.

THE CONSCRIPTION LOOMING BEFORE US.

Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., writes in the February *Herald of Peace*:—"The indications are multiplying that during the approaching session of Parliament some attempt will be made to introduce the principle of compulsory military service among the population. Military, and volunteer, and militia officers, like birds of evil omen, are croaking and flapping their wings in all directions, all of them asking for more power to drag the young men of this country into their toils. Not the least significant of these portents is an article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* on 'Army Recruitment,' a periodical usually regarded as the organ of the old Whig party. It begins, as all such productions do, by utterly discrediting all that has been done heretofore. After all the patching and tinkering of our military establishments that has been going on for the last thirty or forty years; after raising our forces, as the writer acknowledges, from 100,000 men in 1835, to 486,000 in 1875; after organising the field artillery; after reconstituting the militia; after calling forth the volunteers; after creating the militia and army reserves; after passing a measure for the localisation of the forces, and proposing another for the mobilisation of the army; after spending more than 320 millions sterling in twenty years on the army alone—after all this, everything is in an utterly unsatisfactory condition. As respects 'the guarding of our national honour, and providing for she national defence,' we are in 'a hulty, ruinous, and dangerous condition.' Our system is one that 'would quickly entail insolvency and absolute stoppage on any company or association which, for purposes of industry or trade, so managed its affairs.' So it always is. Give to these military clamourers whatever you may, in hope of stopping their outcry, and you may be quite sure that, after a few years, they will fill the air anew with lamentations and shrieks of alarm. It is easy to see the purport and tendency of the article in the *Edinburgh* from two things—first, their excessive glorification of Lord Elcho; and, second, their desperate attempt to rehabilitate the damaged reputation of Lord Palmerston. Of Lord Elcho personally we desire to speak with every respect; but it is well known that he is the very clapper of the panic-bell that is so often rung to frighten the people of this country. But what is the practical outcome of the writer's speculations? Why this—that we should have the means of 'operating with weight on the Continent,' by 'organised force.' Now, as Lord Derby has lately stated, that there are seven millions of men trained to arms in Europe, our readers may form some conception of what will be required by this country, if it is to operate with weight, by means of an organised force, in the midst of such prodigious armed multitudes. And more especially so, when we are further told that 'one of the primary conditions of national defence is the power to strike in return, or to anticipate attack by carrying the conflict to other scenes than those separated by our own seas and shores.' This, it will be seen, is a bold republication of that policy of meddling and bluster which has cost this country so dear in times past, and which we thought statesmen of all parties had agreed to abandon for that of non-intervention. We agree with the writer that if we are to do all that he declares we ought to be ready to do, our present forces, enormous as is the cost of them, are ridiculously inadequate to the requirements; that instead of spending twenty-five millions on our armaments, we ought at least to spend fifty millions; and instead of having 486,000 men trained to arms, all our able-bodied population should at once be pressed into the service. And even then we should be nowhere. If, therefore, our countrymen do not wish to have this galling yoke of military servitude, the fear of which is driving thousands of young Germans and Frenchmen into exile, placed upon their necks, they must be prepared to struggle for their own deliverance. Let all means be taken to inform their representatives in Parliament that they do not mean to submit, to have themselves and their children dragged from their home, from their occupations, from the religious work in which many of them are engaged, and the religious influences by which more of them are surrounded, to be forced into association with some of the lowest and loosest classes of the population, in the militia drill. Is is the sheerest hypocrisy on the part of the advocates of such schemes, to pretend indignation at such a description of the men who serve in the militia. They know as well as we do, that such is the character of many of them that no religious or virtuous parent could contemplate without a shudder, seeing his child compelled to live in company with them."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th April, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Shirtings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs.	$93.50 a 107.00
" 28 & 32	"	111.00 a 117.00
" 38 & 42	"	118.00 a 130.00
" Bombay	"	33.00 a 37.50
Chintz	per piece	$2.80 a 1.36
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 4.10
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.30 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.20 a 2.21
" 14 lbs.	"	2.95 a 3.00
" 15 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.20
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 1.90
" 8 lbs.	"	1.90 a 1.94
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.55
" 9 lbs.	"	3.05 a 3.10
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.45
Grey T Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.73
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.25 a 2.27
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XL	"	2.70 a 2.71
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.68
" Red	"	0.78 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.73
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" " 3 lbs.	"	2.90 a 2.95
Yarns, Black, 23 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.26
" Gentian	"	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.35 a 2.50
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.75 a 3.40
" 90 "	"	3.85 a 3.90
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.45
" AA	"	1.90 a 1.95
" EF	"	6.40 a 6.50
" MH	"	4.70 a 4.75
" EL	"	6.50 a 6.60
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.30
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.60
" " Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.05
" HH Scarlet	"	9.40 a 9.50
" " Assorted	"	8.00 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.50 a 9.60
" " Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.90
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	16.00 a 15.70
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.60 a 0.61

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.00 a 3.40
" Hoop	"	3.65 a 3.90
" Bar	"	2.90 a 3.05
" Wire	"	7.50 a 7.65
Lead	"	7.50 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, DB	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	88.50 a —
" American	"	83.50 a —
Steel, English	per lb.	4.20 a 4.30
" Swedish	"	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	29.00 a 29.00
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.00 a 23.50
" Plates	per box	5.50 a 6.70

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.00 a 25.50
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.35 a 1.40
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.75
Bark, Siam	"	0.85 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	13.50 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees-Wax, Japan, White	"	0.50 a 0.70
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 51.00
" Hainow, White	"	73.00 a 74.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pd.	$3,500 a 3,800
" 2nd "	"	650 a 900
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Bêche-de-mer	"	2.25 a 3.50
Buffalo Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	14.00 a 14.25
" Barcos, clean	"	5,000 a 5,100
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,600
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 155.00
" Inferior	"	22.00 a 23.00
Cloves	"	42.00 a 43.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English, steam	"	13.75 a —
" Sydney	"	12.50 a —
Cotton	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	29.50 a 29.50
Cotton, Shanghai	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Ningpo	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Shantung	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	17.50 a 18.50
" Tientsin	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Tungchow	"	16.80 a 17.00
" Calcutta	"	14.50 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	6.50 a 6.50
" Siam	"	5.80 a 5.90
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	21.00 a 23.50
" " without bones	"	11.50 a 13.30
" " Chauchow	"	27.50 a 29.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	3.75 a 4.28
" Red	"	3.50 a 2.85
Dried Lily Flowers	"	7.20 a 7.80
Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 6 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 & 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.40
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
" " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	"	31.50 a 32.00
Flints	"	0.50 a 0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	230.00 a 260.00
" " 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hare, Ordinary	"	15.40 a 18.50
" Superior	"	28.50 a 29.00
Hemp, Manila	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	30.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.60 a 5.75
" 2nd "	"	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	"	65.00 a 70.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.50 a 13.00
" " middle	"	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$8.50 a 5.85
Peas, White	"	2.10 a 2.20
" Green	"	2.50 a 2.75
" Black	"	1.00 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.00 a 1.32
" Green Beans	"	9.10 a 9.15
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.50
Potatoes Flour	"	1.94 a 2.50
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,000 a 3,000
" " Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Benga, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.72
" " mill cleaned	"	1.54 a 1.56
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Armoan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.50
Sonwood, Green	"	8.10 a 8.25
" Oak	"	4.25 a 4.50
Sesamum, White	"	4.20 a 4.50
" Black	"	2.65 a 3.10
Sharkfin Japan	"	55.0 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 45.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stowfish	"	5.00 a 0.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.30 a 5.60
" Banjar	"	4.33 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	14.00 a 15.50
" Black	"	8.30 a 8.40
Betel Nut	"	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.10 a 4.20
" South Sea	"	14.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.55
Sugar, Canton, White, 1 a 4	"	6.15 a 6.50
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" Wed Coast, Dark Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" " Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" " Foochow	"	8.10 a 9.30
Vermicelli Tientsin	"	8.10 a 8.30
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.80
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls.4.7.5.0 a —
Yen	"	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.6.0
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.	Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Argyll	E. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Arratoon Apcar	R. Cass	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co		Irene	Hansen	Ger. sch	266	Oarlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Dandube	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong		Marion	R. Howes	Amr. sch	366	Olyphant & Co	Tientsin
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying						
Genoa	Carrigall	Brit. str	1218	Jardine, Matheson & Co							
Glanis Castle	G. Dickie	Brit. str	2000	Adamson, Bell & Co	Saigon	An-ian ‡	Godsal	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Gleanrtney	W. A. Gulland	Brit. str	2070	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai	Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Hindostan	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co		Chinklang	James Hogg	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Hoogly	C. M. Noyes	Fren. str	1800	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.	Ching-Sing ‡	S. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ichang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire		Chung-kui ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Killarney	H. O'Niel	Brit. str	1060	Hop Kee	Singapore, &c.	Fong-shao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co		Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		On West Coast
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co		Yangtsze	E. Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Lord of the Isles	Wm. Cowie	Brit. str	1846	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Yung Ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	C. M. S. N. Co.	
Macgregor	Granger	Brit. str	1413	Chinese							
Mahsrajah	Stephenson	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co							
Malacca	Shallard	Brit. str	1046	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama						
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast						
Normanby	A. Reddell	Brit. str	664	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Cooktown, &c.						
Olympia	F. Nagel	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai						
Pardo	Power	Brit. str	768	Landstein & Co	Saigon						
Pevon	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co							
Quang Se	G. H. Jones	Brit. str	1778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Yokohama, &c.						
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong		Canoeing	Guimaraes	Port. g-b.	80		
Stad Amsterdam	G. J. Boon	Dut. str	1780	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Feiwan		Brit. str		H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Thingvalla	A. Mourier	Dan. str	1577	Wm. Pustau & Co.		Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Venice	J. H. Watson	Brit. str	1270	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Bangkok	Tejo	C. Cabral	Port. g-b.	440		
Volga	Nomdedeu	Fren. str	961	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Yantio		Am. cor.			
White Cloud §	T. B. Senning	Brit. str	652	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co							
Yesso	Punshard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co							
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong							
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up						

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Honolulu	Afoune	Valqur	Fren. bk	417	Bradl y & Co	
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co. Limited		Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bg	360	Dircks & Kruger	Bangkok
Annie Gray	Moss	Brit. sh	727	Rozario & Co	Victoria	Ingeborg	Jacobsen	Ger. bk	386	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Bonito	Wissenberg	Ger. bg	524	Reiss & Co		Jessie McDonald	Stoll	Brit. sch	275	E. Horton	
Bun Oaso	C. Lange	Siam. bk	340	Chinese		Salacia	Jackson	Brit. bk	423	E. Vincent & Co	Newchwang
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York	Samos	Bryant	Amr. sch	395	E. Vincent & Co	Takn
Christian	F. Stehr	Ger. sch	280	Ed. Schellhass & Co		Tekli	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order							
Colombo	P. N. Hener	Brit. bk		Order	Honolulu	Colibri					
Edward James	T. J. Forbes	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland	Julie					
Fanny	Rousal	Fren. sh	1138	Landstein & Co		Genitiv					
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	748	Rozario & Co	Victoria	Hedwig					
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	Saigon	Helene					
F. H. Drews	W. Varsatz	Ger. bk	630	Wm. Pustau & Co		Jurgen					
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland	Kvik					
James Vinicombe	J. MacPherson	Brit. bk	630	Borneo Co. Limited	Takao	May Queen					
Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Amr. bk	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco	Palma					
Lahley Rich	R. T. Lewis	Amr. sh	1327	Vogel,